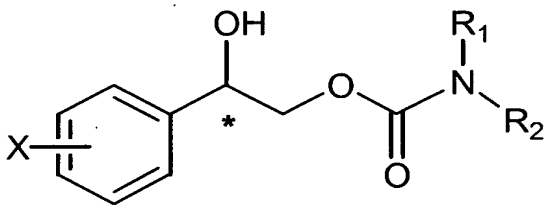
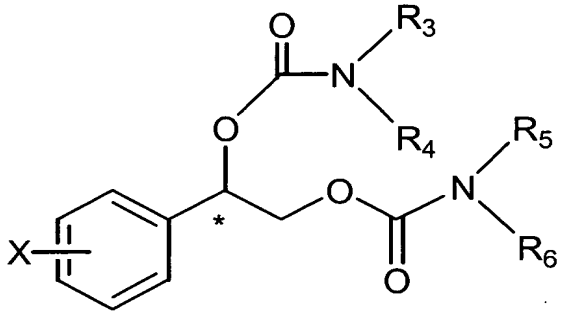
What is claimed is:

1. A method for the treatment of pain comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II):



Formula (I)



Formula (II)

wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1-C_4 alkyl; wherein C_1-C_4 alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl (wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano).

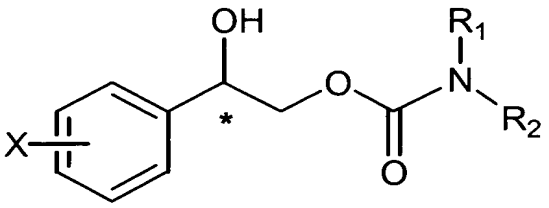
2. The method of claim 1 wherein X is chlorine.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.

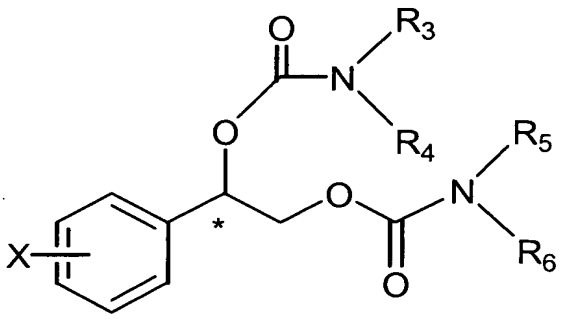
4. The method of claim 1 wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are selected from hydrogen.

5. A method for the treatment of pain comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of an enantiomer

selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) or enantiomeric mixture wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates:



Formula (I)



Formula (II)

wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1-C_4 alkyl; wherein C_1-C_4 alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl (wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano).

6. The method of claim 5 wherein X is chlorine.

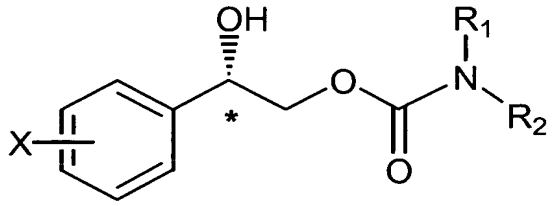
7. The method of claim 5 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.

8. The method of claim 5 wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are selected from hydrogen.

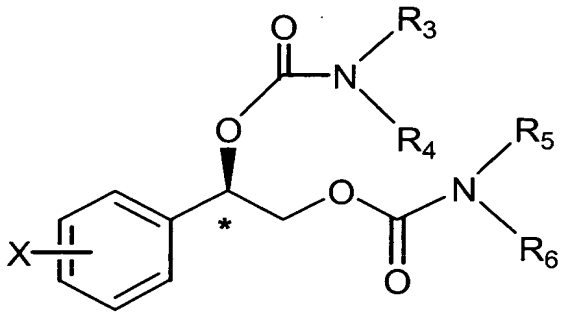
9. The method of claim 5 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.

10. The method of claim 5 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.

11. The method of claim 5 wherein the enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) is an enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia) and Formula (IIa):



Formula (Ia)



Formula (IIa)

wherein

phenyl is substituted at X with one to five halogen atoms selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; and,

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1-C_4 alkyl; wherein C_1-C_4 alkyl is optionally substituted with phenyl (wherein phenyl is optionally substituted with substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, amino, nitro and cyano).

12. The method of claim 11 wherein X is chlorine.

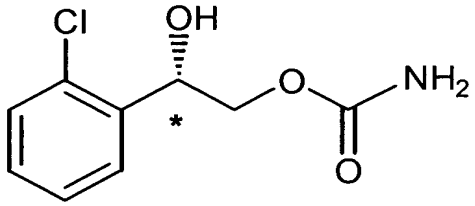
13. The method of claim 11 wherein X is substituted at the ortho position of the phenyl ring.

14. The method of claim 11 wherein R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are selected from hydrogen.

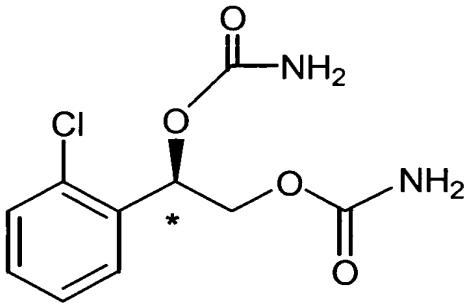
15. The method of claim 11 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia) and Formula (IIa) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.

16. The method of claim 11 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia) and Formula (IIa) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.

17. The method of claim 5 wherein the enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (I) and Formula (II) is an enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ib) and Formula (IIb):



Formula (Ib)



Formula (IIb)

18. The method of claim 17 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ib) and Formula (IIb) predominates to the extent of about 90% or greater.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein one enantiomer selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ib) and Formula (IIb) predominates to the extent of about 98% or greater.

20. The method as in claims 1 or 5 wherein pain is selected from pain that is centrally mediated, pain that is peripherally mediated, pain that is caused by structural tissue injury, pain that is caused by soft tissue injury or pain that is caused by progressive disease.

21. The method as in claims 1 or 5 wherein pain is selected from acute pain or chronic pain.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein acute pain is selected from pain caused by acute injury, trauma, illness or surgery.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein surgery is open-chest surgery selected from open-heart or bypass surgery.

24. The method of claim 21 wherein acute pain is selected from post-operative pain, kidney stone pain, gallbladder pain, gallstone pain, obstetric pain, rheumatological pain, dental pain or pain caused by sports-medicine injuries, carpal tunnel syndrome, burns, musculoskeletal sprains and strains, musculotendinous strain, cervicobrachial pain syndromes, dyspepsia, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, dysmenorrhea or endometriosis.

25. The method of claim 21 wherein chronic pain is selected from pain caused by an inflammatory condition, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis or as sequela to disease, acute injury or trauma.

26. The method of claim 21 wherein chronic pain is selected from upper back pain or lower back pain (selected from back pain resulting from systematic, regional or primary spine disease (selected from radiculopathy)), bone pain (selected from bone pain due to osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, bone metastases or unknown reasons), pelvic pain, spinal cord injury-associated pain, cardiac chest pain, non-cardiac chest pain, central post-stroke pain, myofascial pain, cancer pain, AIDS pain, sickle cell pain, geriatric pain or pain caused by headache, migraine, trigeminal neuralgia, temporomandibular joint syndrome, fibromyalgia syndrome, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, fibrositis or thoracic outlet syndromes.

27. The method as in claims 1 or 5 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is from about 0.01 mg/Kg/dose to about 100 mg/Kg/dose.